

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$195.780	\$253.755	\$272.092
Interdiction	388.618	327.621	329.227
International	417.489	647.500	656.145
Investigations	51.434	51.685	45.721
Prevention	135.024	134.610	132.567
Research & Development	54.442	25.728	28.338
State and Local Assistance	152.554	150.358	116.807
Treatment	9.800	7.572	7.454
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,405.141	\$1,598.829	\$1,588.351
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	\$1,096.743	\$1,158.226	\$1,131.241
Supplemental/Overseas Contingency Operations	308.398	440.603	457.110
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,405.141	\$1,598.829	\$1,588.351
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,528	1,691	1,708
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$659.0	\$693.4	\$708.3
Drug Resources Percentage	0.21%	0.23%	0.22%

Program Summary

Mission

The Department of Defense's Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities authorities and resources provide a useful and flexible way to achieve national security goals. The threat to US national security

posed by illicit drugs extends beyond traditional challenges to public health and safety. The drug trade is a powerful corrosive that weakens the rule of law in affected countries, preventing governments from effectively reducing or containing other transnational hazards, such as terrorism, insurgency, organized crime,

weapons trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and piracy.

For the Department of Defense (DoD), the clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to the national security interests of the United States. The global and regional terrorists who threaten United States interests can finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics-funded resources and operations can detect, monitor and support the interdiction, disruption or curtailment of emerging narcotics-related threats to our national security. Counternarcotics resources and authorities are an effective combination that supports overseas contingency operations efforts.

Therefore, in accordance with its statutory authorities, DoD uses its counternarcotics resources and authorities as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve national and Departmental counternarcotics priorities, focusing on two primary missions:

- Maintaining DoD readiness through drug demand reduction programs.
- Helping local, state, federal and foreign agencies address the drug trade and narcoterrorism, by detecting and monitoring drug trafficking, sharing information and helping countries to build their capacity and to control their ungoverned spaces.

The Office of Counternarcotics and Global Threats, with oversight from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, is the single focal point for DoD's counterdrug activities, and it ensures that DoD develops and implements a focused counternarcotics program with clear priorities and measured

results. Consistent with applicable laws, authorities, regulations, and funding/resource availability, DoD will ensure that sufficient forces and resources are allocated to the counternarcotics mission to achieve high-impact results.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Department of Defense requests \$1,588.4 million, which is a decrease of \$10.5 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$1,598.8 million.

Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account

Total FY 2011 Request: \$1,588.4 million
(Reflects \$10.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Department of Defense resources are initially appropriated into the Central Transfer Account and later identified by program and project in order to be transferred out to the DoD service most appropriate for carrying out the prescribed mission. With this flexibility, the DoD counternarcotics program can address the ever-changing patterns in the narcotrafficking threats by shifting counterdrug resources where they will be most effectively used. Within the \$1,588.4 million request is a FY 2011 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$457.1 million.

The Department of Defense defines four mission areas that encompass the scope of their counternarcotics program. These mission areas are, (1) Demand Reduction; (2) Domestic Support; (3) Intelligence and Technology; and (4) International Support.

Demand Reduction

FY 2011 Request: \$140.0 million
(Reflects \$2.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Department places emphasis on

demand reduction through its random drug testing, anti-drug education and treatment programs. DoD has policies in place like drug testing for active duty military, National Guard and Reserve personnel and civilian personnel. The focus is to deter drug use by way of cost-effective means, such as drug testing. The Department invests its demand reduction resources in critical areas like drug abuse prevention programs for military and civilian personnel as well as their dependents. An example of the DoD's commitment to demand reduction is evident in programs like the National Guard State Plans, which supports community-based activities where National Guard volunteers assist community groups in providing drug prevention information and education.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$2.2 million):

This change from the prior year is largely a result of Congressional adjustments to the President's request for National Guard State Plans Outreach programs in FY 2010.

Domestic Support

FY 2011 Request: \$213.8 million

(Reflects \$46.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY 2010 enacted resources of \$259.8 million finance DoD's domestic support operations. In FY 2011, the requested resources will fund National Guard State Plans that provide Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies' counternarcotics support with project management, communications, translation skills and counternarcotics-related training. The Department will provide domestic operational support to both Domestic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) and designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas detection and monitoring activities

conducted by the US Northern Command and with the Department's Title 10 counternarcotics authority provide critical support to lead Federal agencies to reduce the flow of drugs into the arrival zone.

DoD will continue to provide robust support along the southern border of the U.S. The Tethered Aerostat Program will provide dedicated radar surveillance capability for continued detection and monitoring of the U.S. Southwestern Border.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$46.0 million):

This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the National Guard State Plans supply reduction and CN Schools programs in FY 2010.

Intelligence and Technology

FY 2011 Request: \$237.4 million

(Reflects \$49.2 million increase from FY 2010)

The requested resources will provide for critical intelligence support to national policies designed to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. The use of new technology continues to be instrumental in combating narcoterrorist activities. Resources will allow DoD to continue to test, evaluate, develop and deploy technologies that are used to collect and survey suspect narcoterrorist smuggling operations in air, land, and sea. This request will provide for counternarcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis, as well as signal intelligence (SIGINT) collection and processing.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$49.2 million):

This increase primarily reflects baseline and supplemental/OCO funding

increases for intelligence operations in support of U.S. government CN efforts in Afghanistan.

International Support

FY 2011 Request: \$997.1 million

(Reflects \$11.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

In FY 2011, DoD will continue with its counternarcotics mission to include targeting terrorist groups in regions where they benefit from illicit drug revenue or use drug smuggling systems. Resources will fund counternarcotics operations in these Areas of Responsibility (AOR), which includes training, regional planning assistance, operational planning support to partner nations and interagency partners, and equipment support. The requested resources will sustain detection and monitoring platforms and assets, and support AOR Command and Control support.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$11.5 million):

This decrease is primarily a result of the Congressional adjustment to support to Mexico in FY 2010. The FY 2011 budget will support the Central America Regional Initiative, a new initiative that includes an emphasis on Mexico's vulnerable southern drug "arrival zone", as well as continue to support CN efforts in Afghanistan.

year for which data are available. The Department is in the process of establishing performance measures for every major activity within the counternarcotics program.

In FY 2009, the Department of Defense continued to provide significant support to U.S. and partner nation drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, and detection and monitoring. Additionally, the Department is committed to keeping drug use low among its active duty and civilian personnel. Selected examples of performance measures used to monitor its activities are provided in the following table.

In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the Department of Defense is working to refine the architecture of the performance metrics program so that it offers a basis for measurement along the dimensions of efficiency, capability and effectiveness. This architecture will provide an understanding of how the counterdrug resources are supporting Federal, State, local, and tribal partner nation law enforcement entities to execute drug interdiction activities.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Department of Defense program is based on agency GPRA documents, and OMB review, and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest

Department of Defense			
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
Demand Reduction			
» Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use		under 2%	0.99%
Building Partner Capacity			
» Colombia: Number of basic rotary pilots trained and graduated		132	124
» Colombia: Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained and graduated		42	41
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft		75%	71%
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAF C-130 FMF aircraft		75%	33%
» Afghanistan/Central Asia: Number of persons trained		*	9,085
» Andean Ridge/Central America/Caribbean: Number of personnel trained		*	5,769
» Mexico: Number of personnel trained		*	441
» Pacific Region: Number of personnel trained		*	1,586
» African Region: Number of personnel trained		*	1,632
» European Region: Number of personnel trained		*	342
Detection and Monitoring and Interdiction Support			
» Pounds of heroin seized with National Guard support		*	1,699
» Pounds marijuana seized with National Guard support		*	1,087,335
» Number of marijuana plants seized with National Guard support		*	9,115,748
» Pounds cocaine seized with National Guard support		*	537,904
» Number of tablets of ecstasy seized with National Guard support		*	2,169,894
» AWACS/E-3C (AEW)	Number of sorties	*	279
	Number of operational hours	*	2,771
» ROTHF	Number of tracks declared suspect	*	230
	Number of pounds seized	*	20,189
» E-2C (MPA,AEW/MPA)	Number of sorties	*	121
	Number of operational hours	*	491
	Number of pounds seized	*	23,074
» P-3C and P-3 CDU	Number of sorties	*	78
	Number of operational hours	*	703

Note: Defense has not established targets for support external to Defense.

Discussion

Demand Reduction: Defense is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2 percent. The actual active duty percent positive test rate for FY 2009 was .99 percent. Defense policy is to ensure 100

percent random urine drug testing for all active, reserve, National Guard, and civilians.

Sharing Information: DoD shares critical information and intelligence with U.S. Government Agencies, U.S. Law

Enforcement and partner nations' forces in order to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. Most of the collection and analysis is critical, unique and essential to the national and international efforts.

Building Partner Capacity: DoD provides training and equipment to partner nations worldwide to increase their capacity to conduct and sustain operations against narcotics trafficking, and related international terrorist organizations. Three prime examples are Afghanistan, Mexico and Colombia.

In ***Afghanistan***, the Department directly supports law enforcement interdiction efforts to build a sustainable Afghan capacity to deal with narcotics traffickers which threaten the establishment of stable Afghan institutions. This support includes specialized unit training and equipping of counternarcotics forces, providing training and operational bases and facilities, an organic aviation capacity and capability, and providing the linguist, information and analysis required for both interdiction operations and prosecutions.

In ***Mexico***, DoD's contribution has been in building the Mexican and Central American capacity to detect, monitor and interdict the drug threat before it arrives at the border. A significant effort has been providing flight training on Initial Entry Wing Helicopters.

In ***Colombia***, the Department of Defense continues to transition major programs of record to the Colombians. For example, the Ground Based Radars continue to provide

critical aerial domain awareness for the Colombian Air Force. These systems coupled with their command and control tools and aircraft have curtailed aerial trafficking within Colombia. The Midnight Express boats provide an important interdiction capability for go-fast boats departing both the northern and western coasts of Colombia.

The Logistics Command and Control System will integrate Colombian National Police supply, maintenance, and communications networks used to defeat drug trafficking. JIATF-South continues to integrate the Colombian Military into all counterdrug operations within the departure zone of Colombia. Additionally, DoD funded Technical Assistance Field Training Teams (TAFT) continue their assistance in the training and readiness of both COLAR and COLAF helicopters and crews.

Within the United States, the National Guard supports the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers. These training centers provide training for US regional law enforcement agencies.

Detection & Monitoring and Interdiction

Support: Defense provides air and maritime assets in support of multi-agency counternarcotics detection and monitoring operations. These assets include aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, patrol boats, and radars - employed in concert with other assets from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Defense assets usually have USCG law enforcement detachments that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narcotrafficking vessels. Defense

also provides intelligence, analysis and communications support plus command and control for JIATFs-South and West. In addition to the drug seizure results depicted in the table, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in the confiscation of over 26,369 weapons, 35,383 vehicles, and \$693.7 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers.